**‘The Colonialism Theory’:** People in the labor camps in Africa during the colonial rule did not have good hygiene so their immune systems were weak and they could not fight against SIV.

**‘The Conspiracy Theory’:** HIV/Aids are man-made. African Americans believe that HIV/Aids were created by a warfare program to kill homosexual or black people.

**HIV/Aids:** **Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome**

**Origins of HIV/Aids:**

HIV/Aids are believed to have started in the late 1940’s, early 1950’s. HIV-1 was first discovered in 1983. HIV-2 was discovered later in 1986. There are many theories surrounding the origins of HIV/Aids.

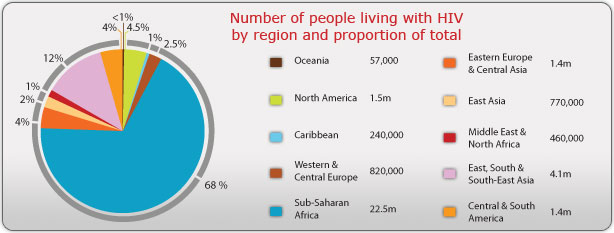
* **‘The Hunter Theory’:** primates gave humans the disease SIV (Simian Immunodeficiency Virus). Humans would eat the primates (such as chimps) or get blood from the primates into cuts. Humans then got infected with SIV.

Humans were not able to fight off the disease SIV and it became HIV-1.

* **‘Oral Polio Vaccine Theory’:** This theory is that HIV was transferred from medical supplies to people. People believed that Oral Polio Vaccine mainly came from Polio Vaccines.

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**Where HIV/Aids Has Spread Globally**

* HIV/AIDS was first discovered in the USA in the 1980’s.
* It affected a group of young gay men and drug takers who were suffering from illnesses to the immune system.
* HIV/ AIDS have spread around the world to places such as the Caribbean, Oceania, East Asia and more!
* At the end of 2009, 30.8 million adults and 2.5 million children had HIV/ Aids.
* Sub- Saharan Africa is affected most by Aids. It has 2/3 of the people affected by HIV/Aids in the world. 

**The Impacts HIV/Aids Has on Population**

2009 was a big year in the world of HIV/Aids.

* 2.6 million people became infected with HIV/AIDS.
* 370,000 of those 2.6 million people were children.
* 1.8 million people died of Aids.
* 16.6 million Aids orphans (children under 18 who lost one or both parents to Aids.)
* In the Caribbean 17,000 people became infected with HIV/AIDS bringing the total (in the Caribbean to 240,000 people).

Without the drugs to help fight against HIV/Aids it could bring down the life expectancy of a country.

HIV/AIDS has a huge impact on people economically. In South Africa people are not spending as much on basic needs such as clothing.

* Spending on clothing – down by 20%
* Spending on electricity – down by 16%

The reason people are spending less on basic needs is because their money is going to taking care of family and loved ones affected with HIV/Aids. One third of family income (in Africa) is spent on taking care of those affected by HIV/Aids. HIV/Aids are having an impact on hospitals as well. People with HIV/Aids make up more than ½ of the people in hospitals in Sub-Saharan Africa. They also stay in the hospital four times longer than other patients.

WORLD AIDS DAY: 1 DECEMBER 2010

**The Future of HIV/Aids**

* In Africa treatment is moving around to different places and millions of lives are being saved. Medications are being made available to people affected with HIV/Aids around the world yet it is still not reaching those who need it most. 90% of people in developing countries living with the disease are not getting the medication for it.
* It is estimated that in 20 years, 70 million people will have died of Aids.
* Though there is no cure for HIV/Aids there are medications that people can take to live a longer, healthy, and active life. There are side affects to the medication though such as skin rashes, weak bones and vomiting.
* Special drugs such as AZT can be taken to prevent HIV/Aids from transferring to a baby.
* Taking these drugs will bring down the death rate drastically!

[](http://www.worldaidsday.org/)